

TURKEY IS STILL HOSTILE.

"Sick Man of Europe" Alone Withholds Consent for Protestant Missionaries to Enter His Domain.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND FIELD WORKERS.

Annual Report of the American Board shows an increase of \$9,000,000 in Missionary Collections—More Women Than Men Engaged in the Work—250,000 Persons Receiving Instructions.

Boston, Dec. 16.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has made public a summary of Protestant foreign missions. In most of the items there is shown to be an advance over the reports of the preceding year. The income of societies in the United States and Great Britain alone shows an increase of over \$2,000,000. The statistics are as follows: Stations, 5,771; outstations, 22,364; total missionaries, 16,618; native workers, 75,381; communicants in churches, 1,397,042; pupils under instruction, 1,127,853. The total native constituency is 3,613,391.

The United States is represented by 4,931 stations and outstations; 1,612 men, 2,638 women; 20,991 native laborers; \$46,600 communicants; 43,723 added last year; 259,537 under instruction. The income of the societies reported is \$7,176,845.

The missionary work of the Hawaiian Islands has been assumed by the churches of the islands and that mission disappears this year from the rolls. But that to the Philippines has been added, so that the number of missions is still 20. In the Chinese missions of the American board there are more churches and workers than before the boxer outbreak, while the native laborers have increased nearly threefold.

The interests of the American board within the Turkish empire the Turkish government has failed to recognize as it should. The United States government is seeking to secure the same provisions for American missionaries as have been granted to the subjects of other nations.

SAYS EUROPE IS HORRIFIED.

Emperor of Austria-Hungary Refers to Serbian Butchery from the Throne—No Selfish Motives in Balkans.

Vienna, Dec. 16.—Emperor Francis Joseph Wednesday received the Austrian-Hungarian delegation. The speech from the throne was chiefly notable for its stronger affirmation of the emperor's determination to maintain the disband.

The emperor also said Austria and Russia had no selfish aims in the Balkans and only have in view the establishment of peace, in the interest of the whole of Europe, to which end Austria-Hungary was endeavoring to induce Turkey to improve the position of the Christian and to restrain Bulgaria from encouraging revolt. After mentioning the visits of "my dear ally," the German emperor, the czar of Russia and the king of England, which gave the desired opportunity for a personal exchange of views in regard to the Balkans and all other questions at present engaging the chancelleries, the speech continued: "In Serbia a change of dynasty has been brought about by a crime which must fill every civilized being with horror. It is to be hoped that this country, under its new rule, may be directed towards its moral regeneration and a prosperous future."

NOME ALSO HAS THEM.

Charges of Boodle Against City Councilmen in the Far-North City—No Credit Sales by Merchants.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 16.—A telegram to the Times from Nome, December 3, via St. Michael, says: "To-day the government officials announced that wireless communication with Nome would be established inside of ten days. Several partly successful tests have been made."

There is a financial crisis existing in Nome. Merchants demand cash for all purchases, credit being entirely suspended.

Boodle charges against the city council the being freely made in the papers. Nome's debt is \$35,000, with no income until the first of June. The schooner, Zenith, with a crew of 10 to 20 passengers, is frozen in for the winter near Golovin bay. The vessel is in a very bad condition. The passengers are in good health, well supplied with rations.

Greek Cabinet Also Quits.

Athens, Greece, Dec. 16.—The Ralli cabinet has resigned, the premier being unable to find sufficient support in the chamber of deputies to carry out his policy.

Torpedo Sinks to Manila.

Port Royal, S. C., Dec. 16.—The torpedo boat Scylla which is ultimately destined for Manila, sailed for Key West from here Wednesday.

RURAL PREJUDICE.

People of the Country Are Generally Suspicious of Those Who Live in the City.

"I have often wondered why it is that the people of rural sections have such a deep-rooted prejudice against the people of the city," said an observant man, to a New Orleans Times-Democrat writer, "but when you come to think it over I suppose it is a natural sort of thing. Some few years ago I had an opportunity to see a great deal of this prejudice while serving a term in a state legislature. It will crop out in all its pristine glory in a legislative body. In bodies of this sort there is almost constant warfare between delegates from the larger cities and the delegates from rural sections. On the face of things there is no good reason for this feeling, but it exists just the same, and I suppose it will continue to exist for some time to come."

"There are a great many things which might be said in explanation of this feeling. In the first place the man from the country often believes the city chap has all the best of the game to begin with. Time was when the difference between the men of the cities and the men of the country was greater than it is now. It is not so marked now as it was at one time, but it may still be noticed. Naturally the man from the country comes to look upon the city fellow as one whose lot is cast along the ways of velvet. He lives in the glare of new and rapid things, gorgeous colors and all that, and is supposed to be in a better position to get a fuller enjoyment of the really good things of life. The city looks largely as offering one everlasting round of pleasure."

"How far this is wrong the men of the cities know. It is wide of the mark. Nevertheless it is one of the things which the countryman considers when he comes to deal with the city chap. He feels, too, that the man from the city is a trifle shrewd, if not absolutely tricky. So he keeps an eye on him, and if you don't believe this go to the legislature once. You will find there that the man from the country will always bristle up when anything is proposed that he doesn't quite understand. He is just a bit inclined to sniff danger from afar. Of course, you will find exceptions to the rule. But no man who has had a considerable amount of experience will question the correctness of what I say with respect to the attitude of the countryman generally. It is a curious thing. If they knew more of the hardships and disadvantages of the city they would really pity the poor chap who lives in the glare and gorgeous trappings of the city. There is less of prejudice now than of old, and we may hope at no distant time to see the feeling minimized so that it will be inconsequential."

SCHOOL D. Y. & F. R. I.

Boys Are More Apt to Forget Punishments in Later Life Than Girls Are.

"Speaking of the difference between boys and girls in the schoolroom," said a teacher in the view of a recent occasion, "it is very interesting when you come to make it out, for it is a difference which runs the course of the with them. Considering the immediate effects of the teacher's orders I should say that we are, as a rule, better pleased with the work of the girls. But if we come to the after-life of the pupil we would naturally turn to the boys. We may have been a better law in school, we may have given us a whole lot of trouble, and maybe we had to use the rod on him now and then."

"But mark the difference: No matter what our experiences may have been with the boy, no matter how often or how severely we chastised him, in his maturer years he always has a warm place in his heart for his old school-teacher. He remembers the pleasant side of his school life, and the calmer and sweeter relationship of pupil and teacher. How is it with the girl? Well, it is just the other way, and about as far the other way as you can go. If she has ever had any sort of trouble with her teacher, that is the particular thing she remembers. She remembers the ugly, disagreeable things of her school days, and if she is particularly mean, she will never cease to hate her preceptor."

"Now, why is this? Candidly, I cannot tell you, unless you are generous enough to accept a theory which has occurred to me while musing over the rather interesting fact. I think the explanation is probably to be found in the difference between the spheres in which they move. Woman's life is cast along narrow lines. Her sphere is not as broad as man's. Naturally, she lives more in the past. Man's life broadens when he leaves the schoolroom. Other things crowd in upon him. There are other more pressing worries than the recollection of the rod with which he was punished at school, or the partiality for some other fellow, or any of the other things that vexed the child soul for the while. So in turning back to his school days he remembers only those things which are pleasant and which add somewhat of poetry to the duller lines of maturity."

"You will understand, of course, that exception must be made to the rule. I have been speaking of types. There are good girls and bad girls, just as there are good boys and bad boys, but what I have

said may be looked upon as the average of my own experience in the schoolroom, so I give you the conclusion for what it is worth."

BRAVERY OF WOMEN.

An Instance Which Goes to Prove It Is Not Inferior to That of Men.

Mr. James Barnes, the war correspondent, a man who has seen many battlefields and other scenes of danger and daring, tells in N. Y. C. of what he deems the bravest deed he ever saw. The bravery was the bravery of women, which men saw but did not share. It was in Kansas, on the line of a newly-constructed railroad. The wife of one of the contractors cooked for 50 men in a little house of sod and timber overlooking the railroad embankment. In a shack against the side of the house 30 or 40 kegs of giant powder had been temporarily stored. Two or three men were down with fever, and the boarding house keeper had taken them to the house on the embankment.

"Mr. Barnes had been out driving with the contractor. As they ascended a hill a mile and a half from the settlement they looked back and saw the corral afire. It was full of dry oat straw, and the flames were sweeping toward the sod house."

"The powder!' cried the contractor. 'There's enough to blow the hill to smithereens!'

"Another instant we were tearing back, for all the world like an engine going to the fire."

"As we neared the scene we could see the men running toward the building, that had now caught fire on the side nearest the burning stacks. But no one came farther than the spring in the little hollow at the bottom of the hill. Evidently the news of the powder being there had become known. But suddenly, as we watched, while our horses tore over the rough and heavy ground, we saw two women running up the hillside toward the building. They were the contractor's wife and sister-in-law. All at once we saw a third figure appear in the doorway of the house, over which the smoke was pouring. It was another woman, and she was helping a man, who was evidently almost too weak to walk. Before the leader of the two women who were running up the hill got near her she had appeared with another man, wrapped like an Indian in a blanket, and both men started down the hill; but the women did not stop. Without hesitation all three turned back into the house."

"The house was plain in sight when we reached the top of the bank. Every minute we expected to hear the explosion that would mean a horrible catastrophe. Strange to relate, not a man or all those grouped about had gone forward to the rescue. They stood there watching at a safe distance."

"Suddenly at the doorway appeared one of the women again. She rolled out one of the small tin kegs or canisters of powder. Another followed, and then a third. Before we had reached the bottom of the hill they had rescued every pound of it; and when at last some men approached to help, they found the windows of the house were on fire—one of the women stood there pouring water from a dishpan on the heat-blistered tins of giant powder. Even after that space of time when I placed my hand on one, I found it still hot to the touch. The hands and hair and clothing of all three women had been singed and burned."

MONEY WELL INVESTED.

How a Prosperous Woman Physician Obtained a College Education.

The name of Rosa Weiss, says the Washington Post, ought to be dear to every ambitious American girl. Not content with the ordinary education which she received, she was anxious to get a collegiate education, and one day spoke to her brother about it. He told her he could not afford to pay the fees, but, taking a nickel out of his pocket, he, jestingly, said: "Go on that." Even a jest will sometimes serve as an incentive, and the girl took her brother at his word. She took the nickel and went out and bought a yard of calico. With it she made a sunbonnet, which she sold for a quarter. The quarter she invested in more calico and more sunbonnets. Then she sold them to buy still more calico for still more sunbonnets. She also made aprons. In this way she soon had a little pile of dollars at her command. Her brother was so pleased that he gave her some land on which, with the assistance of a little boy, she cultivated potatoes. In the first year out of that little patch she made \$40, and as she got on she was able to pay her expenses at the college by her exertions, and she entered the women's medical college at Baltimore, where she paid for her tuition by nursing and to-day she is a physician with an excellent practice in looking apples.

When only russet apples are to be had, a favorite way we cook them is to pare, quarter and bake them in a bean pot all day. Add a little sugar and plenty of water. When cold it looks and tastes like cider apple sauce.—Orange Judd Farmer.

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